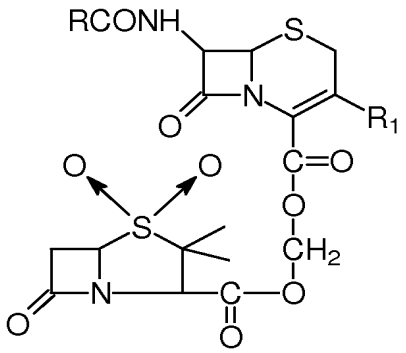
LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

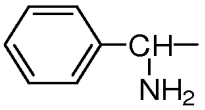
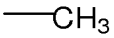
Claims 1-15 (Cancelled).

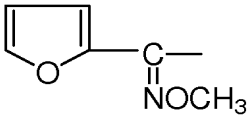
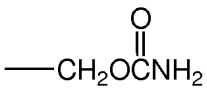
Claim 16 (Previously presented): A β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound and salts thereof represented by formula (I) as follows:

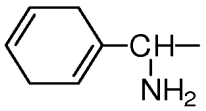
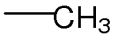


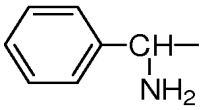
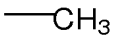
(I)

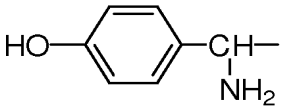
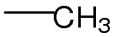
wherein,

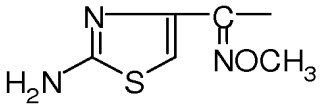
when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-1)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-2)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-3)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-4)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-5)

or, when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-6).

Claim 17 (Previously presented): A pharmaceutical salt of the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound according to claim 16.

Claim 18 (Previously presented): The pharmaceutical salt of the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound according to claim 17, wherein the pharmaceutical salt is an inorganic salt or an organic acid salt.

Claim 19 (Previously presented): The pharmaceutical salt of the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound according to claim 18, wherein the inorganic salt or organic acid salt is at least one of a hydrochloride, a sulphate, a *p*-toluenesulfonate, a tartrate, a maleate

and a lactate.

Claim 20 (Previously presented): A method for treating infection, comprising:

administering orally to a patient in need of treatment, an effective amount of a composition comprising the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound according to claim 16 as an effective ingredient.

Claim 21 (Previously presented): A composition, comprising:

the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound according to claim 16; and

a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Claim 22 (Previously presented): A method for treating infection, comprising:

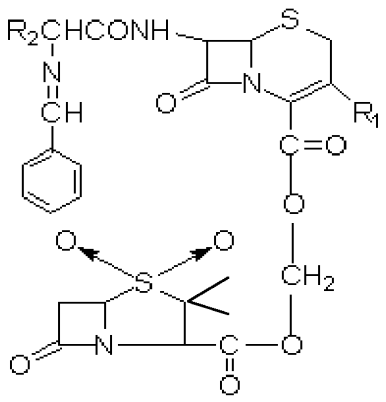
administering orally to a patient in need of treatment, an effective amount of a composition comprising the pharmaceutical salt according to claim 17 as an effective ingredient.

Claim 23 (Previously presented): A composition, comprising:

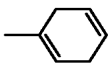
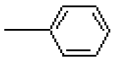
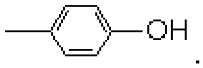
the pharmaceutical salt according to claim 17; and

a physiologically acceptable carrier.

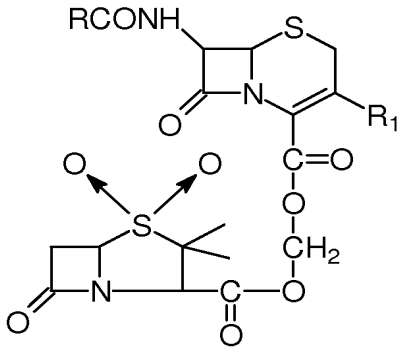
Claim 24 (Previously presented): A intermediate compound represented by formula (IV) as follows:



(IV)

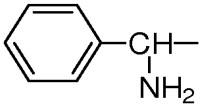
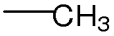
wherein, R_1=CH_3 or Cl; R_2=  ,  or  .

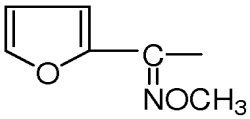
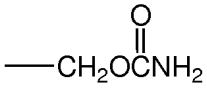
Claim 25 (Previously presented): A pharmaceutical salt of a β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound in which the a β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound is represented by formula (I) as follows:

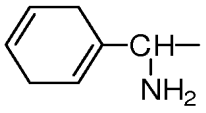
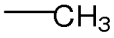


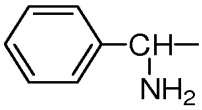
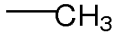
(I)

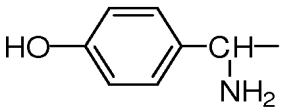
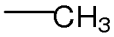
wherein,

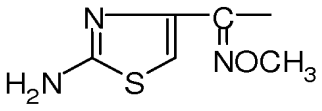
when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-1)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-2)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-3)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-4)

when R is  , R_1 is  (YR-5)

or, when R is  , R_1 is —Cl (YR-6), and

wherein the pharmaceutical salt is an inorganic salt or an organic acid salt of the β-lactamase resistant cephalosporin ester compound represented by formula (I) and is at least one of a hydrochloride, a sulphate, a *p*-toluenesulfonate, a tartrate, a maleate and a lactate.

Claim 26 (Previously presented): A method for treating infection, comprising:

administering orally to a patient in need of treatment, an effective amount of an antibiotic composition comprising the pharmaceutical salt according to claim 25 as an effective ingredient.

Claim 27 (Previously presented): An antibiotic composition, comprising:

the pharmaceutical salt according to claim 25; and

an incipient suitable for oral administration.